

Arkansas Weather Statistics for 2015

Tornadoes

(11 tornadoes, 2 fatalities, 8 injuries)

1. 1.4 miles west-southwest of Bull Shoals Lake to 1.2 miles south-southwest of Bull Shoals Lake (Marion Co.), March 24, 611 PM - An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.6 mile.
2. 2.6 miles northwest of Clifty to 3.5 miles northeast of Clifty (Madison Co.), March 25, 426 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 3.9 miles.
3. 2.7 miles northeast of Clifty to 3.7 miles northeast of Clifty (Madison Co.), March 25, 432 PM - An EF0 tornado had a path length of 1.0 mile.
4. 2.5 miles southwest of Burlington to 3.0 miles southwest of Myrtle (Boone Co.), April 3, 1240 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 6.9 miles.
5. Overcup to 4.2 miles east of Overcup (Conway Co.), April 19, 535 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 4.2 miles.
6. 1.6 miles southwest of Nashville to 5.6 miles north northwest of Nashville (Hempstead Co.), May 10, 1118 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 6.7 miles. The tornado cut through a mobile home park and was responsible for two fatalities and eight injuries.
7. 3.5 miles southeast of Ola to 3.1 miles southeast of Ola (Yell Co.), May 25, 635 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 0.4 mile.
8. 3.1 miles east-southeast of Ola to 3.6 miles east-northeast of Ola (Yell Co.), May 25, 640 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 1.9 miles.
9. 0.3 mile south-southwest of Highfill to 1.3 miles north-northeast of Highfill (Benton Co.), May 28, 209 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 1.6 miles.
10. 2.5 miles northwest of Bentonville (Benton Co.), May 28, 240 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.2 mile.
11. 1.3 miles west-northwest of Gentry to 1.9 miles northeast of Gentry (Benton Co.), July 9, 555 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.9 miles.

Thunderstorm (Straight-Line) Winds

(0 fatalities, 2 injuries)

85 mph...

7 miles east of Green Forest (Carroll Co.), April 3

5 miles northwest of McNab (Hempstead Co.) to Saratoga (Howard Co.), May 11

Big Fork (Polk Co.), May 25

Mountain Pine to Hot Springs Village (Garland Co.), May 25

80 mph...

0.9 mile east-southeast of Greenwood (Sebastian Co.), May 10

Shibley and 5.0 miles east-southeast of Rudy (Crawford Co.), May 25

Van Buren (Crawford Co.), May 29

75 mph...

Quitman (Cleburne Co.) to Pangburn (White Co.), April 19

0.7 mile east-northeast of Fort Smith (Sebastian Co.), May 10

0.7 mile north-northwest of Webb City (Franklin Co.), May 10

4.0 miles west-northwest of Gravette (Benton Co.), May 17

0.9 mile northwest of De Queen (Sevier Co.), May 25

Mansfield (Scott Co.), May 25

London (Pope Co.), May 25

0.1 mile west-northwest of Mulberry (Crawford Co.), May 29

Two people were injured by fallen trees or tree limbs near Salem (Saline Co.), May 24

Hail

4.50 inches...

Portia (Lawrence Co.), April 9

3.00 inches...

Hot Springs (Garland Co.), April 19

2.75 inches...

Oak Grove (Washington Co.), March 25
3.4 west-northwest of Arkansas Post (Arkansas Co.), March 31
Yancopin (Desha Co.), March 31
2.9 east-southeast of Republican (Faulkner Co.), March 31
Waveland (Yell Co.), April 19
Glenwood (Pike Co.), April 19
1 mile southeast of Hot Springs (Garland Co.), April 19

2.50 inches...

Rogers (Benton Co.), March 25
2.1 north-northwest of Langford (Jefferson Co.), March 31

2.00 inches...

Lowell and 4 miles east of Lowell (Benton Co.), March 25
0.9 miles northwest of Bryant (Saline Co.), March 31
4.5 miles northeast of Redfield (Jefferson Co.), March 31
Damascus (Van Buren Co.), March 31
Holland (Faulkner Co.), March 31
Midland (Sebastian Co.), April 19
Caddo Gap (Montgomery Co.), April 19
1 mile north-northwest of Pettyview (Garland Co.), April 19
Sulphur Springs (Jefferson Co.), April 19

Strong Non-Thunderstorm Winds

(1 fatality, 0 injuries)

Lake Conway (Faulkner Co.), January 25 - A 65 year-old male drowned after his boat capsized in rough water. Gusty winds at 30 to 40 mph were to blame.

Floods and Flash Floods

(3 fatalities, 0 injuries)

1 mile east of Beaver (Carroll Co.), March 25 - A 56 year-old male drove his pickup truck into flood waters and was washed downstream into Leatherwood Creek. The man drowned, and his body was recovered on April 6th.

1 mile north of Rudy (Crawford Co.), May 12 - A man was swimming in Frog Bayou. He was taken swiftly downstream and drowned. His body was recovered on May 15th.

Richmond (Little River Co.), May 27 - Three individuals headed out in a boat on the Little River side of the Red River. The boat capsized, with two of the three people rescued. The other person drowned in the swift current.

Lightning

(1 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Beaver Lake southeast of Garfield (Benton Co.), June 13 - A 22-year old man was struck and killed by lightning while fishing.

Notes:

Severe weather events shown above in black have been certified for publication in *Storm Data*, which is published by the National Climatic Data Center. However, these entries are still subject to change if additional information is received or errors are found. Entries appearing in blue have not yet been certified for publication. Typically, certifications occur about two months after the end of a given month. For example, severe weather events that occurred in November will be certified for publication at the end of January.

Severe weather events will be added as soon as possible after they occur. However, because it often takes several days to survey tornado tracks after a large severe weather outbreak, it may be a week or more before tornadoes can be added to the listing.

Tornadoes shown above will sometimes be referenced as being a certain number of miles from a different town than was indicated in the preliminary report sent to the news media. When a storm survey team goes out, a laptop computer and a GPS device are used to mark

the latitude and longitude of the beginning and ending points of a tornado, as well as some intermediate points along the track. At the conclusion of the survey, the points on the laptop are used to compute where the beginning and ending points of the tornado are in relation to nearby towns. For easy reference, the only towns used are those that appear on the official map published by the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department. This information is then sent to the news media, so that they can disseminate the information quickly. A few days or weeks afterwards, the latitude and longitude points are entered into the official Storm Data software that is used by the National Weather Service. This software then computes beginning and ending points in relation to towns that are listed in the Storm Data database. Some of the communities in the database are quite small, and it may be necessary to reference commercial map plotting software such as Mapquest or Google Earth to see the location of these communities. The points that the software computes for tornadoes are those shown in the listing above, and these are the points that will appear when *Storm Data* is published by the National Climatic Data Center.